THE BIGGEST OF ALL DAMS.

THE PLANS FOR THE GIGANTIC STRUC-TURE AT QUAKER BRIDGE.

Sillion Gallons of Water to be Held Book by a Bom Riving 377 Feet from Book by a Bom Riving 377 Feet from Bed Book—A Hundred Feet Higher than the Next Highest Dam in the World—It will Turn the Whole Creaton River into the Aqueducts to this City—Three Million Bollars Needed to Complete It,

The engineers of the Aqueduct Commission are now at work in their quarters on the fifth floor of the Stewart building upon the working plans for the construction of the greatest dam in the world, that which will be known as the Quaker Bridge dam. After much discussion. the Commissioners have approved of the plans for that structure proposed by Chief Engineer Benjamin S, Church, and have ordered all possible speed to be used in preparing the detailed plans, so that the contracts may be awarded

plans, so that the contracts may be awarded and the work begun early in the spring. The practical effect of this gigantic structure will be to wipe the Croton River out of exist-ance and to substitute for it a vast reservoir many square miles in extent, into which will

now tumbles over the top of Croton dam and sets away into the Hudson.

Besides doing all this the Quaker Bridge dam will give New York something to put along with the Brooklyn Bridge and the Bartholdi statue on its list of big things. The dam will not only be the biggest masonry dam in the world, but it will be so much the biggest that there will be no comparison between it and any other dam. It will be 277 feet from the lowest point of its foundation, 285 feet from bed rock, and 178 feet from the bed of the stream at the centre to the top of the parapet is thirteen feet above ordinary water mark and seven feet above extreme high water mark. At the bottom the dam is 216 feet thick on the bed rock. The dam gradually decreases in thickness to the top, where it is 22 feet thick. There will be a roadway here, sunk between parapets three feet high on either side. The view mom this roadway will be something with which that from High Bridge will compare as a stage land-scape compares with the broad sweep of a natural scene.

The illustration of the section of the dam gives some idea of the massive proportions of this pile of missonry. Put down where the old Forty-second street, and lap over eight feet on each of back to Seventh avenue, and in height it would equal the Brooklyn Brides and overtop any church steeple in the neighborhood. All this would be a mass of solid masonry, built so as to be as nearly as possible one single stone. Along the top three carriages could drive abreast.



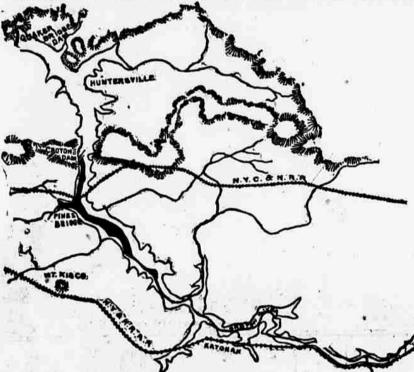
QUAKER BRIDGE DAM-ELEVATION.

watershed, so that a perpetual supply of water equal to over fifteen times the whole capacity of the present Croton Lake will be held for the use of this city. The destruction of the river will be accomplished by the construction across a valley near its mouth of a solid wall of masonry so high that the river can never get over it, and so heavy and well proportioned that no flood can break it down, undermine, or work around it. From the dam to the Hudson River the bed of the Croton will be left dry, except for the water that will run through a weir at the top of the dam in unusual freshets or that may run in from the bluffs on either side. Above the dam will be massed a body of water 170 feet deep at the dam and reaching back many miles through the valley to the very foot of Croton Falls. The present Croton dam will be 34 feet under water, and even the summit of the Muscoot dam, five or six miles further back, will be under the surface of the water in

One basis for comparison with other great dams in the world is shown in the diagram, where the outlines of the section of the Furens. Val del Inflerno, and Alicante dams are placed over that of the Quaker Bridge dam. The Furens dam is generally considered the greatest piece of engineering of that sort in the world. It is situated at St. Ettenne, France, and is for the purpose of fursishing a water supply and power. It is 173 feet high, a round hundred feet lower than the one to be built at Quaker Bridge, and is 161 feet thick at the bottom, and 10.7 feet at the top, It is calculated to stand a pressure of 5.7 tons to the square foot, while the Quaker Bridge dam is built to stand 14 tons to the square foot.

The Villas dam, at Lozoya, Spain, is nearly two feet higher than the Furens dam, but is not generally considered equal to the latter as a piece of engineering. Its lines are nearly the same as those at Furens, and both resemble slightly the lines of the Quaker Bridge plans, but are proportionately heavier and therefore less perfect seientifically than the latter, supposing that the latter is able to stand the strain to which it will be subjected, of which its designer has no doubt.

The Alicante dam is built to provide water for irrigation in the province of Alicante. Spain, and is 110 feet thick at the bottom and 65 feet the new reservoir.



Light lines bound new reservoir; dark space is present Croton Lake.

the Muscoot dam. The straight lines show the level of the water retained by each dam. Cro-2,500,000,000 more may be collected behind the Muscoot Dam, but when the new dam is built there will be over 20.000,000,000 of gallons con-

shows the present Croton Lake and river, and the broad, white part included in the irregular lines from Quaker Bridge dam across to the lower corner of the map shows the ground that will be covered by the lake as it will be when the new dam is completed.

In the diagram giving a sectional view of the reservoir first at the right is Quaker Bridge dam, next above is Croton dam, and third is the Musecot dam. The straight lines show the left and of the Alicante dam 134 feet.

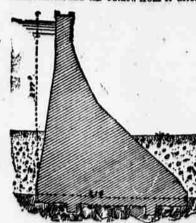
height of this dam is 116 leet, and of the Allcante dam 134 feet.

Next to the dams at Furens and Villar will be the one now building for the San Francisco Water Works at San Mateo. It will be 170 feet high. 176 feet thick at the base and 20 at the top, and shaped very nearly like a pyramid, so far as its section is concerned. It will take almost as much masonry to build its section



as much water as the whole Fire Department uses in a year.

An inspection of a map of the Croton watershed shows even more clearly how wast is the scheme contemplated by the Quaker Bridge dam project. A range of hills of an irregular shape encloses a basin roughly measured as about twenty-five miles long by fifteen wide. The Croton River winds diagonally across it, and into the river from each side a network of small streams discharges its waters, which include the collections of a dozen or more small lakes sextered over the basin. The total area of the basin drained by the Croton is about 365 square miles, and the outflow from it after a



CROSS SECTION OF DAM.

cheavy rain has reached as high as 8,000,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The purpose of the Quaker Bridge dam is to catch all the water that falls in this great basin, hold it, and ship it to New York through the aqueduct in quantities to suit. Some of the water may escape its fate by slipping off through cracks in the rocks and getting out of the valley or by surreptitiously yielding to the enticements of the sun and evaporating up into the clouds on warm days, or by being embezzied and drank up by rascally farmers and other westeleaser county beachers upon the aqueous preserve of the metropolis; but practically the chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that after this dam is built, when a drop of water falls anywhere in the Croton valley its pitimate mission will be to moisten some New Yorker's throat, dilute his whiskey, put out his configuration, or in some other way serve his confort. There will be water enough even to wash the streets with in those days. All this water, or the right to harvest it, has already been bought by New York from Westchester

Quaker Bridge. SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE RESERVOIR. fined clear above the level of the top of Croton dam, to say nothing of 13,000,000,000 gallons more held at a lower level in the valley between the two dams.

In all from 35,000,000,000 to 40,000,000,000

In all from 35,000,000,000 to 40,000,000,000

The present consumption of water in New York is less that 100,000,000 gallons a day, so that the lake would hold water enough to last a year if not a drop of rain fell in all that time. With this great reservoir behind them, the aqueducts can pour into the city in two hours as much water as the whole Fire Department uses in a year.

An inspection of a manufacture will be in the new dam here.

The original for the Quaker Bridge dam, which is 100 feet higher.

The only dam with the same great thickness at the base as that which the Quaker Bridge dam, which is 100 feet higher.

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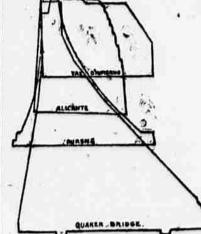
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COMPARATIVE CROSS SECTIONS.

piece of engineering, but it is only 146 feet high. The Ban dam in France is 166 feet high, and the Puentes dam in the province of Sorca. Spain, is 164 feet high. There are several high dams in Algeria, notably the Gran Chenrias, 131 feet high and somewhat resembling in profile the Quaker Bridge clans and the Hamis. 134 feet high and built on nearly the same plan. One of the most curious dams, seen in its section, is the Zola, at Alk. France, built for water supply, power, and irrigation. It is 126 feet high and only 42 feet thick at the bottom, continuing the same thickness nearly to the top, where it is narrowed down to 20 feet. The



secret of this peculiar construction is that the dam is intended to act on the same principle as an arch, giving slightly under the pressure of the water and being sustained by the thrust against the banks of solid rock on each side. Engineers doubt the strength of this structure and predict that it will some day fall.

When length of masoury is considered, the

exceed any similar structure in the world becomes ettil more apperent. Its total length across the top will be 1.39 (seet, or over a quarter of a mile, A faint idea of the imposing syrven by the picture here. It will be a good deal as though the Brooklyn Hirdge towers were built out solidly toward one another until they met in the middle of the river. The only a syrven by the picture here. It will be a good deal as though the Brooklyn Hirdge towers were built out solidly toward one another until they met in the middle of the river. The only a syrven was the the middle of the river. The only a syrven was the the middle of the river. The only a syrven was the content of the syrven was the content of the syrven was the longest of the great Spanish dams, being 1936 test in length, but it is built in polygonal form and does not present an unbroken struch of masonry. The villars dam is 646, and the silver, is 1,000 feet long and 137 feet high, and straight. The Sam Mateo dam will be about 100 feet long, and the only other one that is correctly from the syrven was the determination of the form of the dam—whether is should be straight or curved. Nearly all of the great dams of the section alone. This, however, was largely a matter of mathematics. The most the determination of the form of the dam—whether is should be straight or curved. Nearly all of the great dams of the structure was that it should not be straight or curved. Nearly all of the great dams of the structure was that it should not syrven was that it should not syrven was that it should not give at all, but should hold back the water by sheer strongth and weight. The pressure of water spanish to was the survey of the syrven was that it should not give at all, but should hold back the water to

snows its location with reference to the fills on each side. The wall shown running from the end of the dam to the hills on the left is to close up a small valley through which some of the water might otherwise escape. The dam itself is the straight wall filling the deep valley. Engineer Church, talking to a Sun reporter yesterday, said that there was not the shadow of a doubt that the dam would be strong enough to withstand any strain that could possibly be brought to bear upon it.

"Myself and Consulting Engineer A. Ftely,"
he said, "who have planned the whole structure.

of a doubt that the dam would be strong enough to withstand any strain that could possibly be brought to bear upon it.

"Myself and Consulting Engineer A. Ftely," he said, "who have planned the whole structure, have based all our calculations upon making a dam with a .factor of two—that is, we have made it strong enough to withstand just twice the strain that it is expected to have to bear. From fourteen to sixteen tons to the square foot is the pressure that we calculated the dam would stand. Of course the pressure depends altogether upon the depth of water. The volume that will be confined behind the dam has nothing to do with it. Theoretically, if we should build two dams like this an inch a part and should fill the space between them with water, they would have to bear just as much pressure as this one will with all the 40,000,000,000,000 of gallons of water behind it."

"If The Sun prints such a statement, ninetenths of its readers will call it nonsenses."

"Nevertheless, it is the literal truth. The pressure depends, entirely upon the height of the column or body of water. It doesn't take any strenger banks to hold the Atlantic Ocean than it does the Hudson River. If you had to build a dam in proportion to the bulk of water it had to hold, the Ishmus of Panama would be about as good as a cardboard dam up at Quaker Bridge. Nobody need have the slightest fear of the water supply of New York breaking loose and coming down by the way of the Hudson instead of the aqueduct, even if there should ever be twice as much water as we estimate confined behind the new dam. Why, even if an earthquake, which, of course, isn't among the possibilities, should break the dam, it would only let the water run out through the crack. The dam would stand there just the same. It will be just like a solid mass of rock, as indestructible as though nature. Instead of the dam are \$4,000,000. That will cover it, and it may cost less. The contract for the big dam at Sodom has just been let for a great deal less than our estimates, and t

A Note That Won't Bother the Maker.

From the Kingston Freeman.

In 1886 Charles G. Mead of the town of Rochester held a claim against W. A. Davis, Jr., a dealer in Shawangunk Mountain mill stones. Davis not paying the claim promptly, Mead brought a suit, and the two parties got together and agreed upon \$25 as the proper amount. Davis then gave Mead the following:

together and agreed upon \$25 as the proper amount. Davis then gave Mead the following: \$25.

Thirty days after death I promise to pay to Charles O. Mead twenty-five dollars, value received.

Mead took the note, and, as he afterward claimed, without noticing the word "death," supposing the usual word "date" had been written instead. At the expiration of thirty days Mead demanded payment, and the amount not being forthcoming, he brought a suit before "Squire Frank D. L. Montanye of the fown of Marbletown, demanding judgment for the full amount. Upon this suit he claimed that he understood the note was to be paid thirty days after date. Judgment was rendered in his favor for the full amount. Davis did not put in an appearance before the Justice, but later he took an appeal from to the County Court.

In reversing the judgment Judge Kenyon, referring to the note, says: "Its terms are unambiguous and certain. Its payment does not depend upon an uncertain event. Death is certain. Parole proof was not admissable, and will not be permitted to change the time of payment of the note. The maker "still lives," and the note has not yet been matured."

BROKEN REPUBLICAN RANKS. HOW THE GRAND OLD PARTY FOTE

HAS FALLEN OFF IN THIS CITY. The Germans have Quit, and the Machine fa Abeninably Out of Genr-To Distribute \$40,000 Costs a Quarter of a Million-A Giance at All the Assembly Districts.

In anticipation of the big Presidential fight of next year, the leaders of Tammany Hall and of the County Democracy are employ-ing their best efforts to strengthen these two organizations, and many new names of prom-inent and influential Democrats will appear on the lists to be voted at the coming primaries. The effort of both branches of the United Democracy is to gather within the folds of either organization every Democrat in town.

While this cheerful and inspiriting state of affairs exists with the Democrats, the Republicans, who have the greater need of accessions and recruits, are at the very threshold of the Presidential fight disorganized, demoralized, and disgruntled in New York. All pretence of any central leadership is gone. The district leaders act entirely as suits them. Even the district captains have of late been taking a similar course, so that, as ex-Judge Langbein pointed out in his recent letter, wherein he formally withdrew from the Republican party, a nomination from that organization means the delivery of only such votes as suits the local bosses to give.

The high-water mark of Republican strength in New York was reached in 1880, when Daniel G. Rollins, running for Recorder on a straight Republican nomination, received 92,495 votes. In 1884, despite the defection of the Mugwumps, Blaine and Logan had 90,095. Since that time the Republican party in the city of New York has been gradually disintegrating and breaks have appeared in the machine in nearly every Assembly district. Under stress of these defections the Republican vote, instead of increasing with the natural growth of population, has been rapidly shrinking, so that from 90,000 it has fallen to 58,000. Since the death of Chester A. Arthur the Republican party in the city of New York has been practically without a head, and during the last three years the local district bosses have found it to be much more to their commercial profit to sell out rather than support the nominees of their party. Some of them have grown rich by it. The election district leaders have been stimulated to imitate, their example, with the result that even the Assembly district bosses can now no longer control their own

followers and lieutenants. Two causes have contributed chiefly to the disasters and distresses which have overcome the Republican organization in the city of New York. The first of these has been the defec-tion from the party of the German Republicans. During and for many years after the late war the emigration of Germans to homes in New York was largely Bavarian, and these new citizens, of whom Franz Sigel was a typical representative, joined the Republican party. They adhered very generally to its fortunes in New York till the beginning of the high license agitation, which has deprived the Republicans of a good share of their following in those districts where the Germans are most numerousthe Eighth and Tenth, for instance. In these two districts the Republican vote has fallen off 2,500 since 1885. This is the vote these two German districts cast for Grant and Cook lasmonth, compared with the vote for Hill and Davenport in 1885:

t. Cook. 3,367 4,428 .. 7,454 8,211 7.785 757 2,012 5,780 When it is considered that these two Assembly districts, though largely German, contain less than one-fifth of the German vote in town, it will be seen that the defection from the Republicans on this account cannot fall much short of 10,000 to 12,000 in the county. In other sections of town there is a large stubborn and constant growth of Prohibition sentiment among native American Republicans, so that any concession made to win back the Germans to that party would be at the expense of those

districts, like the Ninth and Twenty-third, where the Prohibition strength is latent. But the increasing weakness and gradual break-up of the Republican organization in town is not traceable wholly to the loss of German, German-American, and Prohibition voters. The machine itself is entirely out of goar, and the party is demoralized through and through. It used to be that wealthy Republicans raised annually a campaign fund to meet the exigencies of the Grand Old Party. Ju-

share of it is distributed pro rata among the district bosses, and here there is a further divide, these bosses deeming an election day lost that does not yield them a fat payment for their year's work. What remains when this dividing process is gone through with is handed over to the luckless district captains, who are to give it in turn to the election day workers. There are 812 election districts in New York, and to properly and efficiently man, box, and equip them needs, at an average of \$50 each, about \$40,000. But such is the demoralization of the Republican machine that to get this sum would require contributions at headquarters of probably not less than \$250,000. In most election districts in New York last month the Republican district captain got but \$20, which falls short of covering his necessary expense for helpers. It is small wonder, therefore, that these captains should sell out the leaders and the party which treated them so poorly, and seek payment from whatever source it would come. Thus in soveral election districts the corrupt and impoverished captains, after getting \$20 from their side, would openly sell out for \$25 from the other, and as a consequence featly to the Republican party ticket was out of the question. Below will be found a statement in detail of some of the doings of the Republican boards and twill be seen how utterly disorganized is the party and how poorly it is equipped to enter the Presidential fight.

First Assexbly District.

the party and how peorly it is equipped to enter the Presidential fight.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The former Republican leader in the First was Col. Michael W. Burns, now dead: the present loader is John H. Grimes, Daniel G. Rollins, who received the full Republican vote in the First this year, had 1,234, but the State ticket was 300 less, and there was little pretence of supporting the county ticket. Thus in the Thirteenth Election district of the First, which centres about the corner of Vesey and Washington Streets, enough Republican votes were traded away to put the county behind the State ticket, and in the Twenty-third Election, which is at the intersection of Canal and Desbrosses streets, the Republican State ticket had only 15 of the 125 votes cast for Rollins. The full Republican vote in the First is about 1,800. Biaine in 1884 received 2,275. This year Grant got but 965, and Knox. who headed the Republican county ticket for Comptroller, had but 70.

BECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

seconty tieket for Compireller, had but 970.

BECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The former leader in the Second was Morris Friedsam; present leaders are Maurice Hyland and Dennis Shea. This year Shea was on the Republican county ticket for Coroner, and everything—State, county, and local—was sacrificed in his favor. Thus, Grant received in the Second 788 votes and Shea got 3,533. Shea s colleague, Van Rensselaer, however, had six votes less than the State ticket, and his other colleague, Knox, only two votes more, In every one of the twenty-eight election districts of the Second. Republicans were found supporting the straight Democratic State and county licket in return for votes for Shea. Garfield had 1,146 in the Second. Biaine had 2,130. An evidence of the Second in the Senatorial fight. The Republican State Committee and Republican County Committee both promised Nicholas Muller, the Labor candidate, Republican support in the lower districts, and he is well understood to have paid a round sum for it. His tickets were bunched, as promised, with the Republican ballots, but on the night before election the district leaders substituted Murphy ballots, and on election day gave Col, Murphy their support.

These of Second Republicans bose of the Third is Charles N. Taintor, Under his skilful management the Republicans have shrunk to the dimensions of a family gathering in the lower part of this district. It gave Garfield, and 2,634 for Biane. There are two Republican factions in the upper part of the Third. They got inco a snart this year over State Senator, 719 of them voting for one Republican candidate and M7 for the other. In the lower part of the Micholas Muller. Very few of them were looking after the BECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

county ticket, which received 24 votes in the First Election district, 9 in the Second, 14 in the Third, and 8 in the Sixteenth. In the latter, two of these even joined the Democratic majority, leaving but 6 votes for Knox for Comptroller. His opponent, Myers, had 90. POURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republican organization in the Fourth is on a genuine go-as-you-niease basis. The leaders are John Collins and William H. Townley. The district which gave 1,513 for Garfield and 2,330 for Blaine gave Grant 985. But Dennis Shea contrived, as the result of trades, to get 2,270 in the Fourth, his two colleagues. Knox and Van Rensselaer, both running behind. The Republicans of the Fourth supported Reilly (Tammany) for State Senator and Goldfogel (County Democracy) for Civil Judge. Their favors were, in fact, quite freely distributed among the various parties, each getting a share according as the candidate's bid.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Frank Carroll is the present head of the Republican machine in the Fifth, having succeeded Lent, Leake, Brady, and Hawes in control. Rollins received here 2.771 votes. Nicoll, running on the same ticket, had, in the same district, but 1.637. The Republican State ticket had 1.461. Somehow or other, Knox and Van Rensselaer (both of whom had Democratic support) received less in the Fifth than did Grant running as a straight Republican. In the Twenty-eighth Election district, for instance dit includes the South Fifth Avenue Hotel), the number of local Mugwamps must have been large. This election district gave 121 votes for Grant and but 43 for the Republican county ticket. Frank Fitzgerald was the Republican nomines for Civil Judge, and had the Labor nomination as well. In the Twenty-irst Election district, which is a sample, he got just 7 votes against 207 for his opponent. The Republican State ticket got 40. In the Eighteenth Election (which takes in a populous portion of Thompson street) the Republican State ticket got 40. In the Eighteenth Election (which takes in a populous portion of Thompson street) the Republican State ticket got 40. In the Eighteenth Election events are supported to Norton by the Republicans.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Sixth boasts two Republican parties, one headed by John Simpson and the other by John Strebling. Each acts with entire independence of the other. Garfield received here 2.501 votes, Blaine had 2.555. Grant had, last month, only 1.409, and so efficient were the district leaders in their support of the Republican county ticket that, notwithstanding the accession of 600 ferman-American and Irving Hall Democratic votes, Knox received 1.410, or one vote more than Grant. Five hundred and ninety-nine votes went mysteriously to the Democratic column. SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Seventh, under the control of Senator-elect Cornolius Van Cott, enjoys the merited distinction of having what is probably the only square Republican district organization in town. There are, however, in the Seventh about 500 Mugwumps, and just as soon as the Ropublican organization makes speechl efforts in favor of any candidate these Mugwumps immediately oppose him. Thus Shea lead the Republican county ticket in about one-third of the election districts of the Seventh last month, and ran behind in the balance. A machine Republican does not get Mugwump support in the Seventh; a Republican Mugwump does not get the machine vote.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

There are three factions of Republicans in the Eighth, one led by John J. O'Brien, one led by Charles Smith, and one led by Bernard Rourke. The number of votes fell this year (partly in consequence of the defection of the Germans) to 3.000, which are about ovenly divided among the three above-named leaders. The number of German-American and Irving Hall Democrats who supported the county ticket in the Eighth was 5:00, so that the actual number of votes which should have been given to that ticket, had it been run straight, was 3,500. It was delivered solidly on these four candidates; Rollins, 3,300; Lexow, 3,331; Dayton, 3,27; Krauss, 3,155.

Nicoll received 2,712 (SSS traded); Van Rensselaer received 2,286 (1,214 traded); Knox received 2,195 (1,305 traded); Botty received 2,071 instead of 3,500, suffering the loss of 1,500, traded. Goetz, for Alderman, was traded for 500 votes and thereby defeated. Rourke opposed him. On Assembly the Republican machine showed still more clearly its inherent weakness. Out of 3,000 Republican votes the regular Republican candidate, Levy, received but 843. In Election districts First and Twenty-sixth he did not get as solitary vote. In the Sixth Election district he got 2; in the Twenty-eighth, 4; in the Twenty-ninth, 6, and in the Second, 7. Smith, a boiling Republican, had over 2,000, and Wissig (though the United Democratic homines) received 800 Republican votes delivered by Rourke. Thus in Rourke's own election district, the Second, the Republican Rate ticket had 97 and the Republican local candidate 7. The Democratic State ticket had 46, and the Democratic local nominee 129, out of 156 votes cast. The extent to which the sauthority of the Republican County Committee extensis is shown by the fact that in the Eighth the regular candidate of the party for State Senator and 45 votes, while his Republican opponent (who was running independent) received 3,155.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Ninth Assembly district has files several others where the flepublicans are in a minority) the luxury of two leaders, John W. Jacobus and John H. Seaman. In 1880 Garfield carried the Ninth by a majority of 451. Four years later it went for Cleveland by 694. In 1885 Hill carried it by 901. Last year Peckham had 1.100 majority. While the question of Republican leadership is being determined in the Ninth, the Democrats elect their Alderman and member of Assembly annually, and have redeemed the district from their divided opponents, NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

through. It used to be that wealthy Republicans raised annually a campaign fund to meet the exigencies of the Grand Old Party. Judiciously dispensed by clever and ambitious district leaders, it turned many a waverer into the Republican column. Nowadays, however, no fund of such proportions can be raised. The reason is simple. A good share of what is contributed never leaves the hands of the collector. What remains when they have taken their share of it is distributed pro rata among the district bosses, and here there is a further divide, these bosses deeming an election day lost that does not yield them a fat payment for their year's work. What remains when this dividing process is gone through with is handed over to the luckless district captains, who are to give it in lurn to the election day work. There are \$12 election districts in New York, and to properly and efficiently man, box, and equip them needs, at an average of \$50 each, about \$40,000. But such is the demoralization of the Republican machine that to get this sum would require contributions at headquarters of probably. TENTIL ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. RIEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The leader of the Eleventh is Col. Bliss, who has a number of Mugwumps in his following. Those Mugwumps have a custom of bolting all nominations not made at their instance and request, and of denying a similar right to those of their colleagues in the Eleventh who are not Mugwumps. The full Republican vote in the Eleventh was not east for Fred Grant, who ran behind his ticket throughout the whole of it. The colored Republicans, who used to be a great prop and stay to the Republicans of the Eleventh, slid off this year into the ranks of the United Labor party, which gave one of their race the nomination for Alderman. The Republican majority here has steadily decreased, so that from 1,500 it is now down to 500. The Republican Mugwumps in the Eleventh were languid this year in support of their candidates. Kropf, the Avenue A lawyer, and Sheafor Coroner. The latter ran 400 votes behind his ticket in the Eleventh. The workers reprocated on Nicoli, Knox, and Van Rensselder.

cated on Nicoll, Knox, and Van Rensselfer.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Joseph Archibald was the former leader of the Twelfth. George Hilliard is the present one. It is one of those in which the Ropublicans have met with the largest losses. Here Garfield had 2.988. Blaine received 3.018. This year Grant received 1.825 and Knox (notwith standing the support of the German-American and Irving Hall Democratis) had but 1.716; Shea, 1.788, and Van Rensselaer, 1.681. The discrepancy appears throughout the whole district, where trades diverted the resident Republicans and belief to further swell the normal Democratic majority.

THISTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

mai Democratic majority.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The two factions of Republicans in the Thirteenth Assembly devote most of their energies to knocking each other Gul. On one side are Chrence W. Mesic, Fred S. Gibbs, J. P. Windolph, John W. Marshall, and Henry Hirsen, and on the other James A. Cowie, Henry L. Strague, Frederick G. Gedney, and Carson Archibald. Neither faction recognizes any superior authority. Each ran last mouth a candidate for Assembly. The Gibbs man got 2.149 votes. The Cowie man got 1.810. A Democrat was of course elected. On Alderman the regular candidate received 2.200 votes, and Cowie (independent Republican) had over 3.000, and was elected. Quite a number of these 5.000 were Democratic votes, and. eddly enough, the Republican candidate for Civil Judge ran 1.000 behind in the Thirteenth, and was defeated. The support given to the Republican county ticket in the Thirteenth was the reverse of cordial.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The former Republican leader of the Fourteenth and leade THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The former Republican leader of the Fourteenth was tien. Joseph C. Piackger; the present leader is Coroner Nugent. The Republicans of the Fourteenth were never a very numerous body, but of late they have shrivelled
very nearly out of existence. Garfield got in
the Fourteenth 2.198 votes. Blaine received
2.250. This year Grant had 1.069 less than
half of what the Republican vote used to be.
To help matters out somewhat in this part of
the town the Republican candidate for State
Senator was chosen at the late election from
the Fourteenth. His name was Doerr, and
with the machine at full pressure he got 821
votes to 833 for the United Labor man, 575 for
the Progressica Labor man, 170 for a bolting
Republican, and 2.540 for the Democrat.

PIPTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The Republican leader in the Fifteenth is Sheridan Shook, who shows his high concern for the organization by voting in the Nineteenth election district of the Third Assembly, where Republican votes are not of much use. Garfield received in the Fifteenth 4.013 votes. Biaine had 4.172 The German Republicans.

who were numerous here, have joined the Democrats. Fred Grant had but 2.187 votes, out of nearly 10.000 cast. There are three factions of Republicans in the Fifteenth and each pursues itsown course regardless of the others. Thus, Dick Williams, the Republican candidate for Civil Judge, got 2.545 votes in the Fifteenth, but Lee, the Republican candidate for Assemblyman, had but 1.887, and the Republican nomination for Alderman went conveniently to a Democrat willing to pay the assessment. In the First Election district of the Fifteenth the Republican State ticket received 42 votes, all of which were thrown to Fellows on District Attorney, Denis Shea, who is not popular with one of the factions of the Fifteenth Assembly Republicans, ran 450 votes behind the rest of the county ticket.

behind the rest of the county ticket.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This is the former district of the late Michael Cregan, whose industricts use of the organization for trading purposes led to his expulsion from the party and ultimately to his death. The present leader is Henry Kropf, who has many of Cregan's lieutenants. Of 1.281 votes given to Grant, the Republican candidats for Alderman was able to get under the reformed machine but 912, and the Republican candidate for Assembly but 773. The balance went to the highest bidder. In the Nineteenth Election district, which is just off Believue Hospital, the Republicans unanimously abstained from voting for their Aldermanic candidate. The Sixteenth district Republicans have an accommodating habit of supporting Democratic candidates. Thus this year they supported Charles Stadier, the Democratic candidate for Senator, and worked harder for him than for their own candidates. Such evidences of unselfishness are touching.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Republican leaders are very numerous in the Seventeenth, but Republican voters are not as numerous as they used to be. The district gave Garfield 4.504. It gave Blaine 5.255. It is on the west side uptown, above Fortieth street, and is growing all the time. But Fred Grant had 3,197, and the Republican county ticket got very faint support. The Republican candidate for Judge was several hundred behind, and similar misfortune attended the Republican candidate for the Assembly. John McClave and Charles A. Flammer are the rival leaders, with Simonson and Wondell in the background. The party is split in pieces in the Seventeenth. SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The leader in the Eighteenth is the gallant Barney Biglin, and the Republican machine is so well in gear that plenty of Republicans can't keep pace with it. Garfield had in the Eighteenth 2.598 votes, Blaine received 2.812, Grant had this year 1.295, less than half. The machine Republicans of the Eighteenth have developed of late a strong partiality for supporting their political opponents. They ran from their boxes last month the Democratic candidate for Senator and they also readidate for Aiderman and Assembly. The only Republican they supported locally was their nomines for Judge. And he got a vote so small in the Eighteenth as to scarcely justify his running.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The Republican leader in the Nineteenth is Jacob Reisenweber. The Nineteenth is so large in point of area that it is hard for one leader to cover, so the local Republican captains make their own private trades. These produced in November some surprising results, not the least of which was that Rollins led his ticket 700, while Shea was 1,000 behind Nicoli.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Solon B. Smith, who used to be Assemblyman from O'Brien's district and who is now a Police Judge, is the Republican leader in the Twentieth. Garfield had in the Twentieth. 3,174. Biaine received 3,334. Grant received this year 1,968, which was just 4 votes more than Roosevelt had last year. To show their neighborly ways the machine Republicans in the Twentieth endorsed the Democratic candidate for Senator and Assembly, and by helping along, in an equally courteous spirit, the Democratic county ticket they were able to get 500 Democratic votes for Daniel G. Rollins.

TWENTY-PIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

This is the home of the Mugwumps, the stronghold of purity, goodness, and reform, and the district from which emanate all the lefty sentiments about a just franchise and a loyal support of the candidates recommended by the "better element." Indeed, it was here that the notion originated that there should be a property qualification for voters lest the importunate and the unruly might outvote the truly good. But, as elsewhere, there are Republican factions and Republican trades in the Twenty-first. Elihu Root is at the head of one faction, Jacob Hess is at the head of the other. The Twenty-first gave Grant 3.400 votes. Last year the Republican State ticket had 4.728. What became of the difference no one in the Twenty-first seems to know, but Rollins got 4.432 in the Twenty-first without any necks being broken, and Ernest Hall, for City Judge, got 4.627. But somehow Langbein, for Civil Judge, had but 2.075, and by another curious chance an unpopular Republican was elected to the Assembly and a popular Republican was defeated for Alderman in the Twenty-first. In Hess's old district (the Twenty-second Election) Shea'was 183 votes behind Nicoli. Messemer was about that number shead. Langbein was undoubtedly knifed in the Twenty-lirst. TWENTY-PIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The leader here is John H. Gunner. This district gave Grant 3.662, which was about 1.000 less than the normal Republican vote. Rollins had 4.741; Hall had 4.743. The Republican candidate for Aiderman, 4.396. He would probably lave had more but for the circumstance that overy Republican in the First Election district of the Twenty-second refrained from voting for him. Why they should have acted so eccentrically is difficult to answer, as Rollins had in this district 105 votes and Hall 108, both leading their State ticket handsomely.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly district know what it is to have a machine. They have two of them, and one not infrequently collides with the other. Frank Raymond bosses one, Leroy B. Crane bosses the other. The political situation is simple, Whenever one faction supports a man the other opposes him. Fred Grant got in the Twenty-third 5.702 votes, which was 200 behind the others on the State ticket. Four hundred Republicans in the Twenty-third omitted to support Shea, and 400 of them omitted to support Dayton for Surrogate. Oddly, too. Rollins got 7.168 and his liepublican colleague, Howland, running for the same office, but 6,021. Henry Grasse, who was the Republican candidate for Assembly, did not find a regular Republican nomination a sure passport to Republican support. In the Forty-seventh Election district, where Grant got 113. Grasse received 1. In the Twenty-second, of 115 votes he received but 85. In the Twonty-third, of 156 he had 54, and so on. In fact, Republican candidates have been known in the Twenty-third to get more votes without the support of the machine than with it. TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

There are 3,000 Republicans in the Twenty-fourth Assembly district. There were 2,281 yotes for Roosevelt last year, 2,980 votes for Grant this year. The missing Republican is supposed to have gone to Canada. By industry the leaders contrived to gather in 63 votes extrafor Shea, while Rollins was 600 ahead and the Republican candidate for Assembly nearly an equal number behind the rest of his ticket. The Republicans used to elect an Assemblyman or an Alderman from time to time in the Twenty-fourth, but since the grand old party has fallen into evil days it is now rarely thought of.

It is with a local organization thus weak and disabled, with leaders incapable, with bosses indifferent, and with local captains necessitous and corrupt, that the Republican party in New York—the critical State—confronts its opponents almost within the shadow of the Presidential contest. What wonder that the Democrats should feel stimulated to make their victory in 1888 an overwhelming one, with President, Governor, and Mayor to elect! TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Rev. Charles J. Soon's Remance. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Rev. Charles J. Soon's Remance.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 26.—A telegram received here to-day from China tells of the conclusion, or rather of a new chapter, of a romance of two continents.

Fight years ago a poor Chinese boy was taken from a schooner at Wilmington. He worked for a while in the house of a family there, the head of which was a Methodist. The Chinese lad was very apt and bright, and evidenced a great desire to study. He was accordingly sent to school, and rapidly improved. The Methodist Sunday school at Durham heard of the boy and decided to educate him for the mission work. He was sent by that Sunday school to Trinity College in this State, one of the leading Methodist colleges in the South. The school kept him there live years, paying all his expenses. He took a theological course and graduated with distinction. He was given the name of Charles J. Soon. He went to Wilmington and preached at Raieligh and other points, always drawing crowds. He decided to make the missionary work in China his life work. A year ago no went there, the Durham Sunday school paying all his expenses and proparing him in every way for the venture. His work in his old home has been earnest. Not long ago a personal friend of the young Chinese preacher received a latter saying he intended to marry a Chinese girl, whom he had known as a child and who was living in the family of another missionary there. He had known this girl when a child, and his thoughts, when in far-away America, were often of her.

The telegram to-day brings the news of his marriage to his early love. The Methodists in this State feel a deep interest in the Rev. Charles J. Soon, their special protégé.

Young Music Teachers Victims of Chelera. Young Music Teachers Victims of Cholera.

Bishop Taylor of this city whose remarkable missionary work in Africa is well known, founded a Methodist mission years ago at Santiago, Chili. Private letters just received from there bring information of a terrible outbreak of cholera, which has already numbered among its victims Miss Clara Es Sears of Lockport and Miss Mercer of Bosten, both of whom were teachers of music in the Mission seminary. From the Philadelphia Press.

LIFE IN A LIGHTHOUSE.

MOST PEOPLE WOULD FIND IT IN TOLERABLE, But Capt, Brooks Made Dreary Falkner's Island a Charming Rome-A Queer Rule Governing All the Keeper's Supplies,

"I know at least one man in this country who is able to live cheaply and get paid for doing it, all because he lives where the cost of getting his food, fuel, and light to him is about five times as much as the original cost of the supplies themselves, and he lives not more than thirty miles from Boston, at that," said the Captain of a vessel in the coastwise trade

between New York and Portland, Me. "It seems queer that a man can get along more economically on account of the high cost of getting his supplies to his home than he could if the cost were less, don't it? But it's a fact, all the same. For instance, a ton of coal cost about \$6 in Botton at present. If it cost between the cost of the could in the cost when the light of the light o varying regularity. The sailor on watch knows whether his ship's bearings are right when he sees that light, no matter in what direction the vessel may be going or coming. It is like no other beacon in the range of the sailor's vision, and Falkner is his guide and hope as

vision, and raikner is his guide and nope as long as it can be seen.

"Capt. Brooks raised a large family of boys and girls in his song quarters in that lighthouse, and their record of ifessing in that perious quarters is preserved in the wealth perious quarters is preserved in the wealth perious quarters in preserved in the wealth of the valuable testimonials from shipwrecked marinors the Captain and his daughters and sons have saved from many wrecks, for even the great light has not prevented a score of disasters in the treacherous water surrounding it. Not only sailors, but drowning men, women, and children have been time and time sgain rescued by Capt. Brooks and his courageous children. The family's home in the lighthouse was a glad surprise to the stranger visiting it. One daughter was an accomplished ornithologist, and the wails were covered with artistically mounted specimens of the birds of that the contract of the birds of that the birds of the birds of that the contract of the birds of that the birds of the birds of the birds of that the birds of the